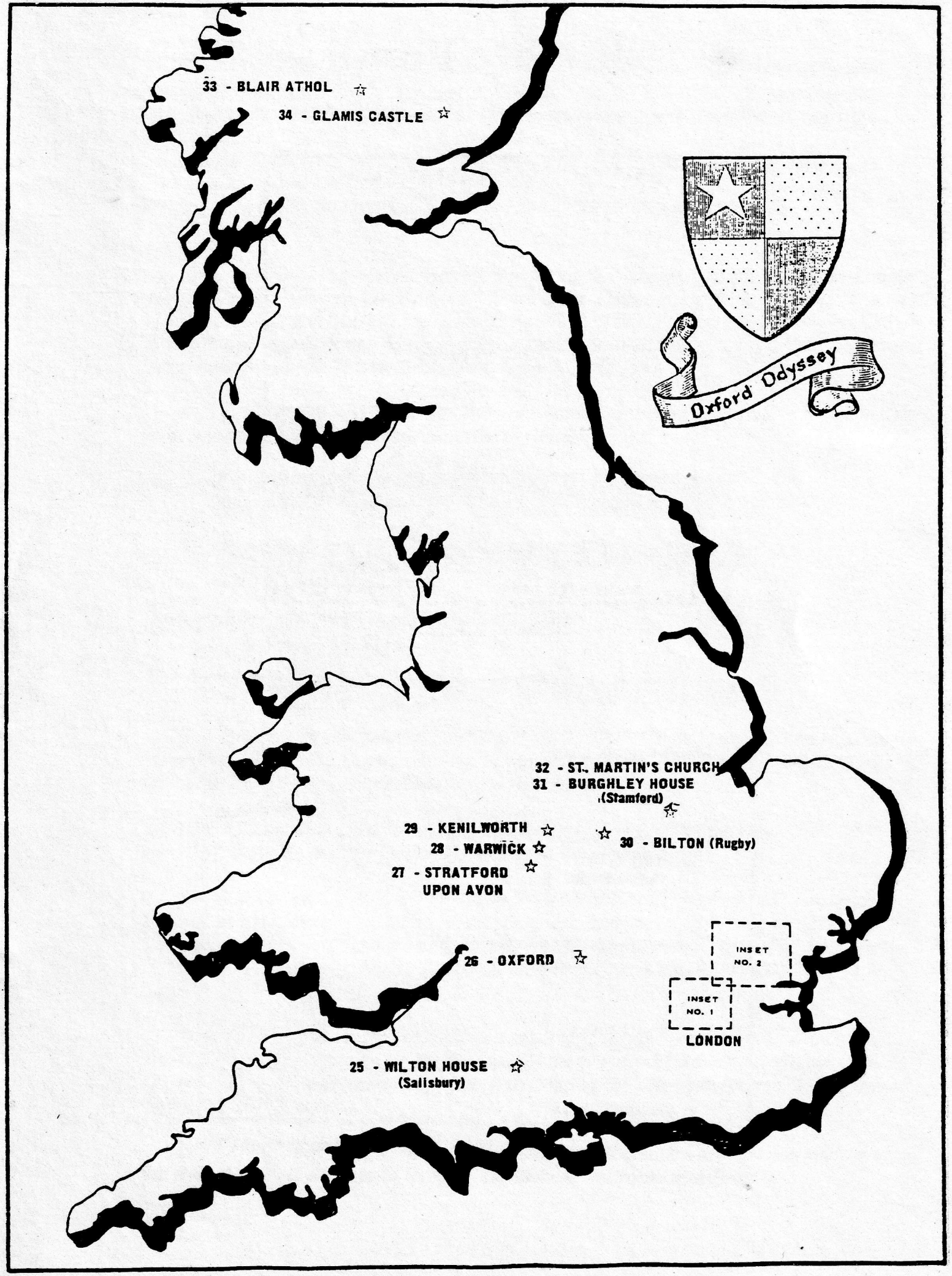
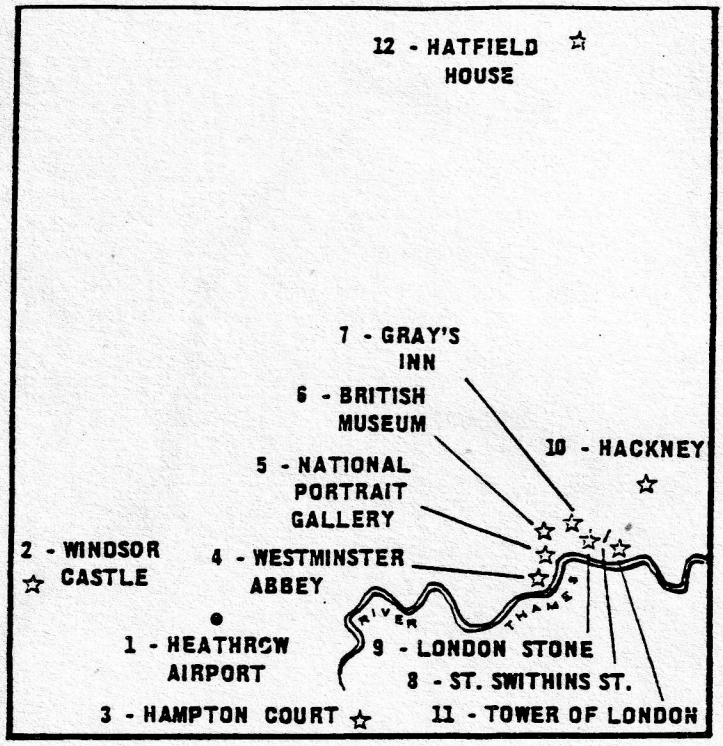
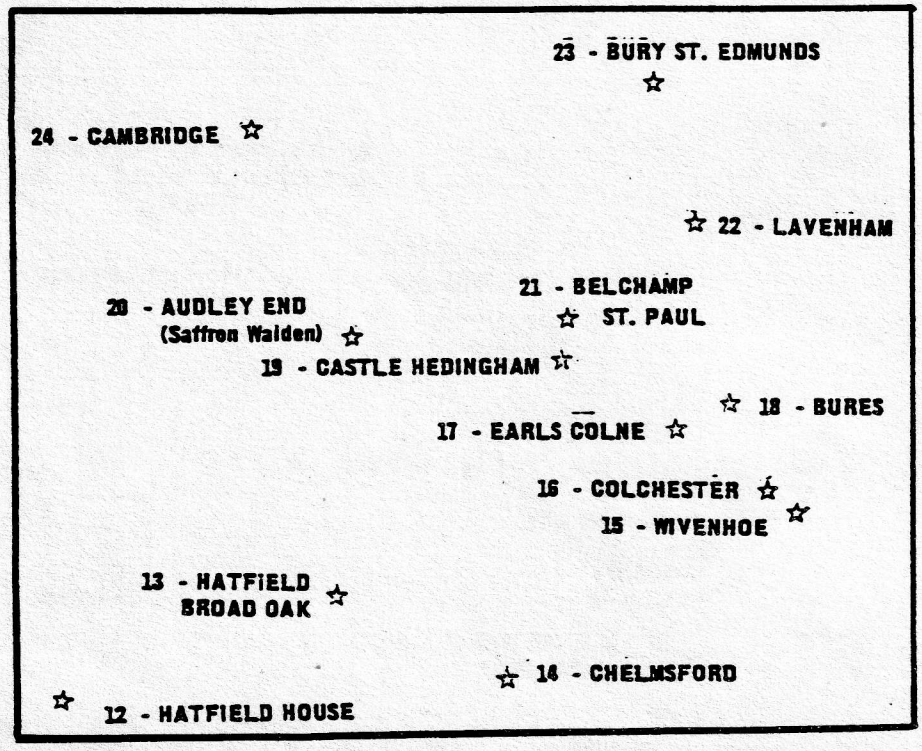

33 - BLAIR ATHOL
34 - GLAMIS CASTLE
Oxford Odyssey
32 - ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH
31 - BURGHLEY HOUSE
(Stamford)
29 - KENILWORTH
28 - WARWICK
27 - STRATFORD
UPON AVON
30 - BILTON (Rugby)
26 - OXFORD
INSET NO. 2
INSET NO. 1
LONDON
25 - WILTON HOUSE
(Salisbury)


12 - HATFIELD HOUSE
7 - GRAY'S INN
6 - BRITISH MUSEUM
10 - HACKNEY
5 - NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY
2 - WINDSOR CASTLE
4 - WESTMINSTER ABBEY
RIVER THAMES
1 - HEATHROW AIRPORT
9 - LONDON STONE
8 - ST. SWITHINS ST.
3 - HAMPTON COURT
11 - TOWER OF LONDON

INSET NO. 1 (London)



INSET NO. 2 (Portions of Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire)

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OXFORDIAN ODYSSEY

Numbered items are keyed to attached map and inserts

We submit a list of places to visit on your Oxfordian Odyssey. In addition to the London points of interest (such as London Stone; Westminster Abbey; Hackney; etc), places of interest in Essex, Suffolk and Scotland are herewith identified (Castle Hedingham; St Nicholas Church at Castle Hedingham; Bures; Earl's Colne; Belchamp St Paul; Hatfield Broad Oak; Lavenham; Wyvenhoe; Montacute House; Blair Athol; Glamis Castle, etc).

KEYS TO WORKS REFERENCED: For information and/or photographic reproductions of people and places with deVere connections — See:

S.I. vol I and *S.I.* vol II — refer to my [3rd] edition of Looney's *"Shakespeare" Identified in Edward deVere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford.*

HASP — refers to my [3rd] edition of Clark's *Hidden Allusions in Shakespeare's Plays.*

MAP of Lord Oxford's London & Environs — See:
S.I. vol II, p 534-5
HASP p 382.
Read RLM's "The Three Bells of St. Bennet" *HASP* p. 383-7.

For best maps of ENGLAND, buy ORDNANCE SURVEY maps available in U.S. from "David Morgan, 11812 Northcreek Pky. N., Suite 103, Bothell, WA 98011 ☎206/485-2132." Ordnance Survey maps are available in most UK cities.

USEFUL and affordable for all UK maps is: AA New Book of the Road [updated annually], available at each [England] Automobile Association office.

The FORTE HOTELS chain has conveniently located hotels and "motels" throughout England and in Oxfordian country. Some are modernized conversions from ancient inns. For reservations in USA call 1/800/225-5843 [ask for UK map showing locations of their hotels, and for brochures describing current special promotions]; in Australia call 008-222446; in England call 034/550-0400.

Generally — slides, cards and brochures relating to places visited are sold at each site visited. Purchase where you see them — usually these will not be available at other sites. DO NOT BUY BRITISH video tapes unless they have been converted (or you plan to convert them) to US/VCR standards.

RESEARCHERS: Bring extra copies of your passport pictures. Should you want to apply for readers cards at archives or libraries, this will be a valuable time saver.

Numbered items are keyed to attached map and inserts

1. HEATHROW AIRPORT — Shown to orient one to its close proximity to Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. The London subway [tube] system serves Heathrow airport, but not Windsor Castle or Hampton Court.

2. WINDSOR CASTLE — [See *HASP* p 721 for 1607 plat of Windsor Castle and Environs, by John Norden.] Several London Bus Tours take one to Windsor Castle. Some of these stop at Stokes Poge of Grey's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* fame.

Much English history greets you at Windsor, but do not miss the cenotaph to Princess Charlotte, who was married to the King of the Belgiums. Her death in childbirth resulted in her cousin Victoria being called to the throne. This cenotaph [a sepulchre monument erected to a person whose body is buried elsewhere], which was funded by the people of England through public subscription, may be one of the world's most exquisite marble sculptures. The marble sheet over the Princess's body seems to flutter with her breath. The statue of Leopold which stands outside the chapel was erected by Victoria. After all, without his participation in the tragedy that befell Charlotte, Victoria would not have become Queen.

Before visiting Windsor, read John Thomas Looney's article from *The Golden Hind*, reprinted in *S.I.* vol II, p 168-176. Looney details parallels in *Merry Wives* between the *MW* marriage plans of Anne Page and Slender being upset by Fenton, as compared to Cecil's contract to marry his daughter Anne Cecil to Philip Sidney being aborted by Cecil for the better match of Anne to Edward deVere.

Bear in mind, Oxford frequently visited Windsor; bore the Sword of State before the Queen at Garter ceremonies there. At age 19 Oxford spent several months at Windsor recuperating from a serious illness. It is not without reason that of all Shakespeare's plays, *Merry Wives* contains the fullest and most accurate references to English topography.

3. HAMPTON COURT — Has an indoor tennis court [In his plays Shakespeare refers to tennis seven times]. At Hampton Court, plays were performed for Queen Elizabeth.

The portrait [*S.I.* vol II, facing p 410] once called "Shakespeare," was revealed by C.W. Barrell to be a portrait of Lord Great Chamberlain Edward deVere, 17th Earl of Oxford. It was, at one time, exhibited at Hampton Court. It may no longer be on exhibit, but when the right person is contacted ahead of time, permission may be secured to see portraits not on exhibit. It is essential to apply to someone in authority, for the clerks have little authority; the phrase most British clerks best use is — "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE!"

Ask to see the portrait of "Queen Elizabeth's Porter." See B&W reproduction of this portrait in *HASP* at p 825; read RLM's "The Porter in Macbeth — Shakespeare's Farewell to Leicester" at *HASP* pp 826-33. Queen Elizabeth's [giant] Porter's boots were, at one time [and maybe still are], at Oxford's Ashmolean Museum.

4. WESTMINSTER ABBEY — No photography permitted [unless a photographer's hour is available; some years back photographers were allowed one hour each Wednesday evening — and then only visitors with cameras were admitted].

People use terms "vault," "tomb" and "monument" interchangeably — vaults may be underground with a key stone by which entrance is obtained; some tombs and monuments are constructed to hold bodies, but generally the tombs are movable and do not hold bodies.

At Westminster Abbey, view the monuments/tombs of Elizabeth I, Mary of Scots, and of Margaret, Countess of Lennox. *HASP* at p 854, has a picture of the Lennox tomb and effigy, her pedigree, and a commentary on her life. A granddaughter of Henry VII, her offense was "having too much royal blood"— and too many royal relatives.

Visit Westminster Abbey's Library. Few visitors learn about this library. It is entered by climbing an ancient flight of worn wooden stairs off one of their many ground level halls. Some ancient books are chained to book shelves. This Library was the subject of Washington Irving's essay on "Mutability of Literature." The librarians are knowledgeable, helpful and hospitable.

Before Westminster's great altar, Anne Cecil and Edward deVere were married in December 1571, the Queen gracing these nuptials with her presence.

Behind and beyond the great Westminster altar is a horseshoe-shaped corridor with chapels fanning out around the corridor. A separate admission fee is charged to enter this corridor to see all the chapels.

Chapels of St John the Evangelist, St Michael and St Andrew. These 3 Chapels are entered through one door, and appear to be one Chapel [See plat at *S.I.* vol II top of p. 42]. This entrance is the first on your left as you enter the horseshoe-shaped corridor. Though these contiguous Chapels are off limits to the public (and have been for many years), a letter to Westminster Abbey Dean's office ["Receiver General: The Chapter Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London SW1P 3PA, UK"] will usually produce permission to enter them. Carved on a stone on the floor near the Vere monument are the words "Stone Coffin Underneath". It is stated in vol I *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* (1858, p. 78) that Aubrey (20th & last E of O, who died 1701/2) is buried in the Chapel of St John the Evangelist "without any monument or inscription." The tomb of General (Sir) Francis Vere is in St John the Evangelist. However we recently learned the Francis Vere monument has[d] been moved for repairs. The name "Francis" does not appear on that tomb, but the name "Francisco" appears on it twice. This tomb is pictured in *S.I.* vol I, 535; *S.I.* vol II, 41,2,3. Portraits of Generals Francisco and Horatio (both of whom are buried in a vault somewhere below) are found in *HASP*, facing 634 & 635. See item №19 re figure of Geoffrey (Francisco & Horatio's father) who was Oxford's father's brother.

The Norris monument is located at the far end of these three connecting Chapels. This is the family of Francis Norris who married Oxford's daughter Bridget deVere. Lord and Lady Norris, Francis's grandparents, were especially dear to Queen Elizabeth. Francis became Lord Norris on the death of his grandfather and in 1623 [year *First Folio* was published] was created Earl of Berkshire, making Bridget Countess of Berkshire. Her story is told in *S.I.* vol II "Family Affair." p. 42 *et seq.*

Chapel of St. John the Baptist. A Westminster record states the body of Henry deVere (18th Earl of Oxford) was placed in the vault with Sir Francis[isco] Vere, but carved into a stone on the floor of this Chapel is the statement that Henry, 18th Earl of Oxford, is buried here [See *S.I.* vol II, p 42]. This Chapel is dominated by the huge tomb of Thomas Cecil — grandfather of

Diane Cecil whom the 18th Earl of Oxford married immediately after his release from a long stay in the Tower of London. Unresolved is the question: was Henry [18th Earl of Oxford] buried in the Sir Francis Vere vault with his blood kin, or at the spot where Westminster Abbey placed his marker?

Chapel of St Nicholas. The "Burghley Monument" [*S.I.* vol I facing p 515] — erected by William Cecil, Lord Burghley, to the memory of his daughter Anne, Oxford's Countess, and Burghley's wife, Mildred — beautifully restored in all its original brilliant color, with glittering golden characters on bronze plaques. Burghley is depicted at the top, piously kneeling — though Burghley himself is NOT buried at Westminster. He is buried in St. Martin's Church at Stamford some five miles from Burghley House. At the head of the reclining effigies of Anne and Mildred, three small kneeling effigies depict the three surviving of Oxford and Anne's five children - the three daughters, Elizabeth, Bridget and Susan. On three bronze tablets under the reposing effigies of their mother and grandmother, Burghley blazoned the most remarkable, inexplicable and deplorable epitaphs ever registered — pertaining to his grand-daughters and their father. Burghley could not erase from his nature the compelling need to play to the grandstand of posterity: Latin epitaphs [in glittering golden characters] record dates of birth for the three. Significant is the date "2nd July 1575" for the eldest child Elizabeth [born during Oxford's 16 month trip to the European continent, but within nine months of his departure]. Translated by B. M. Ward from the Latin:

> Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the most noble Edward Earl of Oxford and Anne his wife, daughter of Lord Burghley, born 2nd July 1575. She is fourteen years old and grieves bitterly and not without cause for the loss of her grandmother and mother, but she feels happier because her most gracious Majesty has taken her into service as a Maid of Honor.
>
> Lady Bridget, the second daughter of the said Earl of Oxford and Anne, was born on April 6th 1584, and although she was hardly more than four years old when she placed her mother's body in the grave, yet it was not without tears that she recognized that her mother had been taken away from her, and shortly afterwards her grandmother as well. It is not true to say that she was left an orphan seeing that her father is living and a most affectionate grandfather who acts as her painstaking guardian.
>
> Lady Susan the third daughter was born on May 26th 1587. On account of her age she was unable to recognize either her mother or her grandmother; indeed it is only now that she is beginning to recognize her most loving grandfather, who has the care of all these children, so that they may not be deprived either of a pious education or a suitable upbringing." [*S.I.*, vol I, 515; citing Ward, 262.]

What thoughts raced through Oxford's mind when he stood in this Chapel and read these epitaphs? Was it Cecilian satisfaction or Oxfordian heartache Shakespeare recorded of a similar scene in *Pericles*?

> We wept after her hearse,
> And yet we mourne; her monument
> Is almost finished, and her epitaphs
> In glittering golden characters express
> A general praise to her, and care in us
> At whose expense 'tis done. IV, iii, 41-6

The marvelous double entendre, "At whose expense 'tis done," sums up Oxford's years of wardship — 1562-1589 — during which Cecil had control and use of Oxford's funds and estates. Burghley in taking over wardship of Oxford's three daughters further extended Cecil's control of Oxford's properties (deVere "evermore in subjection").

Consider the lines in *Pericles* that follow those "At whose expense 'tis done":

Thou art like the harpy
Which to betray, dost with thine angel's face
Seize with thine eagle's talons. IV, iii, 47-51

The harpy was one of the traditional supporters of the deVere shield. A "harpy" is shown on the top of the 15th Earl of Oxford's tomb at Castle Hedingham [See N°19]; HASP, p 330 has illustration depicting the 15th Earl and his Countess. It was used by Edward, 17th Earl, along with the boar, as supporters for his shield. Through the tapestry of Anne & Oxford's domestic life runs a rough, uneven thread of Oxford's frustration and resentment that Cecil used the obedient, sweet, hapless, angel-like Anne as a spy upon her husband — the angel face betraying to the eagle's talons. NOTE on this Burghley monument, the arms of the ancient House of Vere impaling the arms of the newly created House of Cecil. Burghley had achieved for his progeny that for which he had so long labored — a noble lineage. Cecil had arrived! With the marriage of his daughter Anne to Oxford, Cecil's blood was to mingle with that of the "woolfish barons" of England. A few years after Anne's death, Burghley's greater dream came true. With the marriage of Elizabeth deVere to William Stanley, Earl of Derby, Cecil's blood was to mingle with that of Kings—through the Stanleys to the Princess of Wales and her sons William and Henry.

5. NATIONAL GALLERY and NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY [NPG] at Trafalgar Square. These are two different institutions and separate buildings. The NPG, located immediately behind the National Gallery, fronts Charing Cross Road.

MONTACUTE HOUSE, near Yeovil in southwest England — in Wilton, Salisbury and the Stonehenge area. Though the NPG in London has many Elizabethan portraits you will want to see, several deVere portraits of special interest to Oxfordians (on loan to the NPG) are not in the NPH in London, but are exhibited at Montacute House, near Yeovil. These include portraits from the Duke of Portland's Welbeck collection: Edward deVere, 17th Earl of Oxford (the Welbeck); Generals Francis (Francisco) and Horace (Horatio) Vere. Here too is Henry, Earl of Southampton. [See *HASP* facing p 634 & 635 for color reproduction of Francis and black & white for Horace; also see *S.I.* vol II fold-out facing page 416, for the Welbeck.] Interestingly enough a copy of the Droeshout engraving of Shakespeare from the *First Folio* hangs (or did hang) at the entrance to the room in Montacute House where the Vere portraits are exhibited. Is [was] this a "statement"?

"Won't you come home Bill Bailey?" I know of no connection between the deVeres (Earls of Oxford) and Montacute House/Yeovil area. We submit: the deVere portraits [Edward, Horatio, Francisco] should be "hung" in Essex, the "seat" of this ancient family. Perhaps some day the NPG might have a suitable and secure place in Essex to exhibit these portraits — and the Veres can "come home to Essex where they belong."

6. BRITISH MUSEUM and LIBRARY — fronts on Great Russell St; University of London is near the rear entrance to the British Museum. The originals of the Lansdowne Manuscripts [some of Burghley's Mss] are in the British Library. Many originals are of interest. John Payne Collier planted many of his Stratfordian forgeries here.

7. GRAY'S INN, LINCOLN'S INN, and INNS OF COURT. To see significant parts of the Inns of Court, requires an invitation from a barrister of each Inn. Gray's Inn has a record of the 17th Earl of Oxford being a student at Gray's Inn. During that period Gray's Inn students put on plays.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE [on Chancery Lane] is located near Lincoln's Inn. If you want admission to see or work in PRO Mss, write ahead to see what documents and pictures you will need to furnish to be admitted.

8. ST SWITHENS ST — London's Wall Street. The early Rothchilds had their banking enterprises located on St Swithens St.

Leicester was to meet Queen Elizabeth at the Church near Oxford's house on St Swithens St. Had the tryst taken place as reportedly planned, would Elizabeth have married Leicester — changing, perhaps, the history of England? [*HASP* index p 966 lists 50+ different citations to Leicester (a small black and white reproduction of his portrait is found at *HASP* p 824)].

9. LONDON STONE — immured in the outside wall of the Bank of China, corner of St Swithen's Street and Cannon Street. London Stone opens onto the public sidewalk. It is behind bars which resemble a small fireplace iron-grate. The stone is about 2 feet in diameter. "London Stone" is indicated on the map of EDWARD deVERE'S LONDON and ENVIRONS shown at *S.I.* vol II p 534 [under the "D" in the name "LONDON" printed between Blackfriars & Tower of London]. Quickest way to see it is by cab; have cabby wait while you look & photograph; then drive through St Swithen's St. Shakespeare refers to London Stone in *2 Henry VI*, IV,vi,2. Scene vi opens with stage instructions to John Cade who "strikes his staff on London Stone." Then Cade [Mortimer] sits upon London Stone.

10. HACKNEY, STOKE NEWINGTON and STRATFORD-ATT-BOW [in the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Stratford-att-Bow in Middlesex] — Bow Bridge, the first bridge in England, was built by "Maud, or Matilda, the Queen of Henry I." It crossed the River Lea ["Lue"] linking Stratford-att-Bow in Middlesex to Stratford Langthorne in Essex, the only direct route from London to Essex. The bridge is near the sites of the "Theatre" and "Curtain" theaters which were enroute from London to Hackney. Oxford's home (circa 1590-94) was in the Stoke Newington area; from 1594 until his death in 1604 at Hackney. Thus Oxford crossed this bridge frequently. See Ruth's paper "Oxford's Stratford Moniment." In Ben's and Digges' verses in the preliminary pages of the *First Folio of 1623*, the word Moniment is spelled with an "i" (meaning a body of writing) and not "u" (meaning a stone monument).

ST AUGUSTINE CHURCH - Only the tower remains of the St Augustine Church where both Oxford and his second Countess were reportedly buried. Concrete markers outside show the original sanctuary boundaries. See supposed location of Oxford's original burial place at *S.I.* vol II p 38. St Augustine's was demolished in 1798 and some monuments and plaques moved to a new Parish Church nearby. In the churchyard, tombstones have been swept away from graves and stacked around the perimeters of the yard to create the park area, a common practice for grave yards in England.

THE PARISH CHURCH - Within the entry to the Parish Church (which replaced St Augustine's) is the tomb and effigy of Lady Lucy Latimer, daughter of the Earl of Worcester [drawing of her effigy found in *S.I.* vol II facing p. 382; chart at p. 385]. Her tomb bears deVere Arms on the Achievement of Arms. One of her daughters married Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter. Her great-granddaughter (who was also Burghley's great-granddaughter) Diane Cecil married Henry deVere, 18th Earl of Oxford. Lady Latimer's husband, John Neville, 4th Lord Latimer, was the son of Dorothy deVere, co-heir of the 14th Earl of Oxford.

In *Richard III*, a priest, "Christopher," has a few lines. This was Christopher Urswick, diplomat and Dean of Windsor under Henry VII. On his retirement Urswick made his home at Hackney, and died there in 1522. Two brass plates were mounted on the altar of the St Augustine Church, memorializing Urswick's service on several embassies in the reign of Henry VII. Urswick accompanied Henry of Richmond to England, where at Bosworth Field [in 1485] the 13th Earl of Oxford ably assisted Henry in the defeat of Richard III. When St Augustine Church was demolished, Urswick's memorials and the two brass plates commemorating him were moved to the Parish Church.

HACKNEY LIBRARY: The staff has always been hospitable. When we've written ahead, they set up special displays of books and other items relating to Lord Oxford.

KING'S PLACE: Oxford's home [King's Place, Hackney, pictured at *S.I.* vol II, pp 146 & 234] was severely bombed during WWII and after the war it was relentlessly pulled down in spite of valiant efforts of British Oxfordians to save as much as possible of its remains. A school was built in its place. Read RLM's article "Residents of King's Place, Hackney: Lord and Lady Vaux and Lord nd Lady Oxford" at *S.I.* pp 235-237. At Hackney Library you might ask to see *SURVEY OF LONDON XXVIII, PARISH OF HACKNEY, Part I: Brooke House*, 1960; *BROOKE HOUSE, HACKNEY, BY ERNEST A MANN, ARCHITECT, [1904] Fifth Monograph of the Committee for the Survey of The Memorials of Greater London, on Brooke House, Hackney, Middlesex.*

11. TOWER OF LONDON — Among the many noblemen confined in the Tower of London, were both the 17th and 18th Earls of Oxford. The Earls of Oxford held the sinecure as Keepers of Lions of the Tower.

12. HATFIELD HOUSE — Closed in off-season (check for dates and times when open). Write ahead to the Marquis of Salisbury to seek permission for your group to see some letters exchanged between Burghley and Oxford; Robert Cecil and Oxford; and the two letters from Anne Cecil to Oxford. He might have his archivist arrange a small exhibition for your group. As far as is known, no documents pertaining to the man from Stratford-upon-Avon are in the Cecil Mss collection. Considering the large numbers of Oxfordian documents among Cecil Mss, it boggles the mind to estimate what the enhanced value of this collection would be (will be) if (when) it is established deVere was Shakespeare.

Depending on the time of year, you might be able to make reservations for their well advertised [expensive] Elizabethan dinner. Teas & sandwiches, available daily on the premises, are modestly priced.

Keep in mind: Hatfield was not an original Cecil property. (Something a recent "biographer" of deVere did not know and thus filled a volume with errors.) Thomas Cecil, as elder son, inherited Burghley House and title of Lord Burghley. Thomas was created Earl of Exeter by James. Robert Cecil, second son, inherited Theobalds, the lovely house William Cecil built. At the "request" of James I, who took a fancy to Theobalds, Robert exchanged Theobalds to James for Hatfield House. Theobalds, damaged during the Civil War, was eventually pulled down.

13. HATFIELD BROAD OAK CHURCH. Effigy of Robert deVere, 3rd Earl of Oxford (1170 - 1221). The Vicar is most cordial and cooperative, but needs advance notice of the date and hour of your arrival. Earl Robert married Isabel Bolebec who brought the Norman-French title of Bolebec to the Vere line. Isabel became patroness of the first order of Dominican monks who came to England, built their "house" at Oxford University and was entombed in their chapel at Oxford — where for 300 years the Black monks ". . . tryumphed and gloried around her tomb"! Her tomb was destroyed during dissolution days of Henry VIII.

Earl Robert succeeded to the earldom in 1214. In the 15th year of King John he took up arms with other Barons against the King, and was one of the 25 Barons who were surety for Magna Charta. Why doesn't Shakespeare mention "Magna Charta" in the play of *King John*? Brandes stated because: "Elizabeth did not care to be reminded of it. She was not fond of any limitation of her royal prerogative, and did not care to recall the defeats suffered by her predecessors in their struggles with warring and independent vassals." During the Baron's war, Castle Hedingham was twice besieged, taken and retaken. The Veres learned first hand how England did wound herself by calling in foreign allies during the time of King John.

14. CHELMSFORD — ESSEX RECORD OFFICE [there is a branch in Colchester]. One of finest Record Offices in England — many researchers say "the best abstracted, cataloged and indexed collections." Chelmsford's Essex Record Office has Ruth's books in their library. Many publications available for purchase. A large reading room available to accommodate researchers — many of whom research genealogy records.

15. WIVENHOE. Just southeast of Colchester on River Colne.

1) Locate the site of the great Tower that marked the entry to this deVere estate: near railroad station, you will find King George V Park. Walk up the hill to high point — look south to the Church Steeple down toward the sea. This high point is the area where the two great gate towers stood — "a beacon to every wandering bark" [*Sonnet 116*, see Ruth Loyd Miller's monograph on Sonnet 116.]. Nearby are deVere Street and deVere Close.

2) Visit the waterfront.

3) See Wivenhoe Church: Here is the brass of the 13th Earl's second Countess — she was buried here beside her first husband, Lord Beaumont. Her brass is considered one of the loveliest in England.

4) Drive to Essex University (in Wivenhoe Park). Find the spot where the artist Constable painted his picture "Wivenhoe". The scene remained much the same as painted by Constable until this last 20 years, when the low area has been allowed to be overgrown with bushes and trees — a shame! The red brick building in that picture was, not long ago, Essex University's Faculty Club; it's now their Conference Center. You might book lunch [or a meeting] there. In the mid-80s MDM talked to an Essex University History Professor [who officed in University Library] who told MDM the 17th Earl of Oxford never owned the property on which the University stands. MDM went to Essex Record Office in Chelmsford and located the Wivenhoe files. BEHOLD! Essex Record Office has a copy of the inventory Cecil filed of record when Oxford was 12 years old — it lists Wivenhoe Park [site of Essex Univ] as one of three parts of the Wivenhoe properties inherited by the 17th Earl of Oxford [of which Cecil maintained control when he kept Oxford in wardship]. During the period of estrangement between Oxford and Anne, Oxford assigned the Wivenhoe property for her maintenance.

16. COLCHESTER — Don't miss Colchester Castle. Several Earls of Oxford were keepers of this castle. Surprisingly, this has been ignored by most Oxfordians. This was the fortified castle of *Cymbeline*, the very person whose name is given to the drama. See *HASP*, pp 79-97.

17. EARL'S COLNE — Two separate sites to visit:

1) The Parish Church in town — many pews have Earls of Oxford symbols cut into side panels; Oxfordian stars on Church tower. Vicar is very cordial, and if given advance notice of your arrival, he will unlock doors and make for a lovely visit.

2) Colne Priory — located less than a mile from the Church. In its time the Priory was a mini-Westminster, for over "five hundred courses of the sun" (Sonnet 59) sheltering the remains of one great family, the deVeres. Founded by the first Aubrey deVere, who was buried there, it once housed the bodies, tombs and effigies of some 20 generations of deVeres. When the priory building roof was pulled off during the time of Henry VIII, these monuments were exposed to destructive forces of nature. The tombs and effigies suffered further destruction at the hands of later owners of the Priory; the few remaining in the late 19th century were rescued by the Probert family, and eventually given a home in the restored ancient and historic St Stephens Chapel at Bures. Nothing remains of the great Priory but a small pile of stones. The manor house is of a later vintage and privately owned.

18. BURES — ST STEPHENS CHAPEL — houses the several remains of the Oxford tombs and effigies from Earl's Colne Priory. The Chapel [sometimes called "Chapel Barn"] is owned by Lt Col Richard Probert, Great Bevils, Bures, Suffolk, England. It would not be proper to have a travel agent contact the Proberts [owners of the Chapel] to arrange to see tombs and effigies. You should write the Colonel, giving general dates, the number and make-up of the members of your tour, etc. Ask if it would be possible to visit the Chapel and propose a specific date and time — ask him to allow you to make specific arrangements later. The iron chandelier (and matching candelabra brought out and placed in the windows for special occasions) were a gift to the Chapel from Ruth and M D in appreciation to Richard's parents, Colonel and Mrs Oliver Probert, for their generous hospitality to "visiting American Oxfordians." THE most knowledgeable person about these effigies is Geoffrey Probert, son of Colonel & Mrs Richard Probert (the Col's home is "Bevils," located north of Bures).

19. CASTLE HEDINGHAM — HEDINGHAM CASTLE (only The Keep" remains): Closed in off-season. The end-sheets of *HASP* show the Castle Hedingham Keep built by the Normans. Oxford lived here during his first 12 years. The "survey" by Israle Armyse, Esq, drawn for Lord Burghley in 1592 showed a tennis court on the grounds. On a walk on the perimeter of the Castle grounds [nearest the village] you may find foundations of what appear to be remnants of a water well, and other remnants of a wall.

Visit the *Church of St Nicholas* in the village of Castle Hedingham, down hill from the Castle. Various badges and rebuses of the Earls of Oxford are mounted on the brick border on the outside of the Church. These are thought to have been salvaged from the Castle and mounted on the church. In the porch entrance you will find two marvelous examples of Oxfordian stained glass — get your cameras ready. In the church is the alabaster tomb of John deVere, 15th Earl of Oxford and his second wife Elizabeth Trussell — their effigies "cut in alabaster." [Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, I, i, 84: "sits like a grandsire cut in alabaster]. HASP, p 330 has

illustration of this tomb, the top depicting the 15th Earl and his Countess. Note the use of a harpy as a supporter of the 15th Earl's Arms [as described in Item 4 relative to the harpy references in *Pericles*]. Many years ago the tomb was moved from its position in the center of the chancel and placed next to the wall. The figures of the 15th Earl's four sons [John (later 16th Earl), Aubrey (ancestor of 19th & 20th earl), Robert (died in 1598), and Geoffrey (father of Francisco & Horatio Vere) - see item Nº4] cannot be seen because that side of the tomb was moved too close against the church wall; but the figures of the 15th Earl's four daughters are beautifully shown. [NOTE: a child depicted holding a skull indicates this child predeceased the parent; if holding a book, that child was living when the parent died]. The St Nicholas vicar showed us a picture of the tomb made before the tomb was moved from its original position over the vault. Reports are conflicting whether the body of the 16th Earl of Oxford was also placed in this vault located between the two choir lofts. The infant son [little Lord Bolbeck] of 17th Earl of Oxford and Anne Cecil was probably buried in that vault [records show Oxford's son by Anne Cecil was buried at St Nicholas Church, but do not state where; perhaps it was too obvious].

20. AUDLEY END — [About 12 miles south of Cambridge.] Beautiful grounds and Castle; marvelous armor displayed. Here in 1578 Gabriel Harvey delivered his orations to Queen Elizabeth, Burghley, Leicester and others including "thy countenance shakes a spear" address to Oxford — *S.L.* vol 1, 495, 519]. Actually, it is doubtful that all orations other than those to the Queen, Burghley and Leicester were delivered orally. But ALL were printed. The Harveys were from Saffron Walden — a fact Thomas Nash was to dwell on in later writings when telling how Harvey made a fool of himself at the Audley End event by trying to impress the courtiers.

21. BELCHAMP ST PAUL — [Difficult to find; roads not wide enough for meeting cars to pass; enroute see water pumps (manual pump handles) available at each road intersection.] The 16th Earl of Oxford married, as his second wife, Oxford's mother, Margery [Margaret] Golding in this Church. She was Arthur Golding's sister. In this church you find a small stained glass window dedicated to Arthur Golding's memory by the English Oxford Society. This church has been unlocked each time we have visited it. Arthur Golding was buried in the church yard, but the location is not now identifiable.

22. LAVENHAM, Suffolk — is "the most beautifully preserved medieval English Village." The Forte chain's hotel The Swan, our favorite hotel, is heavily booked by Britons. One needs advance reservations for overnight stay in The Swan [or even for dinner]. The Inn has been enlarged by connecting a series of wool halls; the wool guilds were encouraged by the Earls of Oxford. There are many Oxfordian connections in and near Lavenham. Lavenham is conveniently located to make it your base for sight seeing for two or three days while visiting Hedingham, Wivenhoe, Bury St Edmunds. "High Tea at the Swan" is well remembered by hundreds of U S Airmen stationed in this area during WW II.

The lovely restoration and enhancement of the Lavenham Church of St Peter & St Paul was begun by the 13th Earl of Oxford after the Battle of Bosworth. Visiting this Church is a MUST. While there look for the "American corner" established in honor and memory of WW II American Airmen. There you should find a replica in stained glass of the "Grand Shield" of the 13th Earl of Oxford which MD and Ruth gave to the Church. Stained glass once filled the clerestory windows, depicting 108 shields and achievements of arms of the 13th Earl of Oxford and the families allied to him and his ancestors. These stained glass renderings were mysteriously lost or removed. In March 1982 Ruth lectured to the Heraldry Society in London—(at Burlington House in the Royal Academy on Picadilly St) and to the Suffolk Heraldry Society in Ipswich on

the subject of the original 108 stained glass clerestory windows. NOTE the Oxford porch entry to St Peter & St Paul Church, the linen-fold doors; and the deVere arms cut in stone around the exterior of the church (See Ruth's monograph on these features.)

LONG MELFORD [on A134 about 4 miles southwest of Lavenham].

We are indebted to the Spanish Ambassador for a biographical incident in Oxford's life. Oxford was on the Queen's Progress in July-August, 1578, that took her to Long Melford. There she received Alencon's envoys, other foreign officials also being present. Following a dinner, the Queen upbraided the Earl of Sussex (Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain of the Household) for not having sufficient plate at dinner.

The day following the "plate" incident, according to the Ambassador,

> The Queen sent twice to tell the Earl of Oxford, who is a gallant lad, to dance before the Ambassadors; whereupon he replied that he hoped her Majesty would not order him to do so, as he did not wish to entertain Frenchmen. When the Lord Steward took him the message the second time he replied that he would not give pleasure to Frenchmen, nor listen to such a message, and with that he left the room . . . [*HASP*, 83-4, citing Ward].

In *Cynbeline* Posthumus writes from "Cambria at Milford-Haven." Milford-Haven is a harbor city in Wales, some 250 miles from London, yet Posthumus states he can walk the distance to London "in a week," or "glide thither in a day."

Clark [*HASP* 91-2] points out that "Cambria" is an ancient, Roman, name for Cambridge, and that Long Melford lies only 24 miles ESE of Cambridge. The Progress of 1578 not only places Oxford in the seat of his ancestors in Suffolk and Essex counties, but specifically in Long Melford at "Cambria"/Cambridge, Cymbeline's country. The Church at Long Melford also once had Oxfordian arms in stained glass.

23. BURY ST EDMUNDS — Plaque at the old Abbey ruins lists original parties to Magna Charta, one of whom was Robert deVere, 3rd Earl of Oxford [who is buried at Hatfield Broad Oak — See Nº 13]. The Oxford shield hangs in new Church along with those of the other twenty-four noblemen who were sureties of Magna Charta.

In the new church, adjoining the ruins of the Abbey, look for drawings by Suffolk school children depicting the Bayeux Tapestry. These are hung on the walls along a corridor. Of significance to us: 1) because this was a project of Oxfordian playwright Olga Ironside-Wood. Olga's play on Edward deVere as Shakespeare won the first play competition held under the auspices of the Deep South Writers' Conference, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA; 2) because the deVeres "came with the Conqueror."

In Bury St Edmunds you will find the Theatre Royal — built in 1738. The structure was rescued from destruction and demolition by Olga Ironside-Wood who wrote and produced a pageant/drama to raise the funds to save this historic building. Thanks to Olga's efforts The Theatre Royal was saved and plays are now presented on the boards where actors performed in the early 1700s. A truly magnificent undertaking by a talented and visionary English lady.

24. CAMBRIDGE — 12 miles north of AUDLEY END. Oxford's tutor Sir Thomas Smith [who studied civil law in Padua] was the first Regius Professor of CIVIL law for Cambridge. Cecil was Chancellor of Cambridge University and in charge of arrangements for Elizabeth's 1564 Progress to Cambridge, where Oxford received his Cambridge MA. Oxford received Oxford MA Degree in 1566.

Regarding the Queen's progresses to Cambridge and Oxford, see Ruth's "Oaths Foresworn in *Loves Labours Lost.*"

Cambridge's Blue Boar Inn [a Forte hotel] is located on King's Parade Street. The only available parking is some 2 blocks away; which may not be inconvenient if you are touring by bus and your driver handles parking. Otherwise, for overnight accommodations, you might want a Motor Inn or Hotel which has suitable parking. The Blue Boar Inn, once a Vere property, displays an ancient Blue Boar sign in the lobby over the fireplace. The Forte hotel chain has another (deVere) Blue Boar Inn in **Maldon** (east of Chelmsford), Essex.

25. WILTON HOUSE — Closed in off-season [located near Salisbury, about 20 miles south of STONEHENGE]. Home of William, Earl of Pembroke, and Philip, Earl of Montgomery, [the patrons of Shakespeare's *FIRST FOLIO of 1623*]. Mary Sydney, their mother, lived in Wilton House during most of the Elizabethan period, and is buried at Wilton. The great Van Dyke portraits of William Herbert, 4th Earl of Pembroke, and Philip Herbert, 1st Earl of Montgomery, hang on either side of the fireplace in Wilton House's double cube room. Covering most of the west wall of the double cube room is the large Van Dyke painting of Philip, 1st Earl of Montgomery [who also acquired the title of 5th Earl of Pembroke at the death of his older brother], and his children by Oxford's daughter, Susan deVere [Susan had died in 1626 of small pox — so the wife in the portrait is Philip's second wife Anne Clifford]. There is a small portrait of Henry, 18th Earl of Oxford, in the ante-room immediately before one enters the double cube room. Ben Jonson worked for Pembroke [probably in Wilton House] while the *First Folio of 1623* was put together. Pembroke doubled Jonson's salary for the two years immediately preceding publication of the 1623 *First Folio*. NOTE: this double cube room is where Eisenhower made the WWII "GO" decision for D-day. See first chapter of Ruth L. Miller's edition *S.J.* vol II "First Family: A Family Affair."

MONTACUTE HOUSE — Yeovil — refer to Item Nº 5 of this list.

26. OXFORD — The University. Queen Elizabeth's [giant] porter's boots were, at one time [and maybe still are], at the city of Oxford's Ashmolean Museum [the Ashmolean Museum is right across from the Forte (old but good) Randolph Hotel. Oxford received a MA during Queen Elizabeth's Progress of 1566. Oxford's ancestor Isabel Bolebec [who brought the title "Lord Bolbeck" to the deVere's] was entombed in the chapel of the Dominicans at Oxford University; this tomb was destroyed during the time of Henry VIII.

27. STRATFORD-UPON-AVON — Home base of Royal Shakespeare Theater [RST]. Must see plays and theater exhibits. Get play schedules which are usually available months in advance. If lucky you might get tickets to see two plays a day.

See "The Birthplace" on Henley Street: *S.I.* vol II, pp 249-254 re Washington Irving's Sketch Book, 1819; C W Barrell's article "Genesis of Henry James' *The Birthplace*" p 261-263; P T Barnum's offer to purchase "Birthplace" at p 262. (Ruth's monograph: "Mark Twain: Muzzled by Petrified Opinion." deals with James "Birthplace.")

Stratfordian Shrine — Holy Trinity Church. NOTE *First Folio* verses by Ben Jonson and Digges refer to a Stratford "*moniment,*" not *monument* as universally misquoted by Stratfordians and some Oxfordians. Under the insistence of Rev Joseph Greene, principal of the Grammar School [and over the church warden's objections] when the "monument" or bust of "Shakespeare" was reconstructed in the mid-1700s, a lean figure holding a wool or grain sack was transformed into a fat fellow holding a quill pen. Interesting paradox: note that an area in the cemetery around the church has been swept clean of grave stones to make paths and walk-ways for the thousands of tourists who flock annually to visit the grave of Shaksper who gave the world a dire warning not to disturb HIS bones!

28. WARWICK — Castle is a must; beautiful grounds. All sold to Wax Works when owner couldn't afford to build required retainer for waterway which traverses the property. Shakespeare refers to this Castle. Enjoy the great expanse of lawn. Here the 17th Earl mounted a splendid show for Queen Elizabeth and her Court — reported in the Black Book of Warwick. (This account of Oxford's show may well be the first literary criticism of a "Shakespeare" work. See *S.I.* vol II, pp 356-358 for an account of Oxford's August 18, 1572 staging of a realistic mimic battle which attracted great crowds. The youthful Earls of Oxford and Rutland were in the wedding of Anne to the Earl of Warwick.

29. KENILWORTH — Ruins of Leicester's castle. Site of Oxford's first pyrotechnic display, which was repeated on the banks of the Thames in London. See *HASP*, pp 824, 828-9, 832, 835.

30. BILTON - RUGBY. [12 miles east of Coventry on A428.] There is a tradition that one of Shakespeare's plays was written at Billesley Hall, Rugby. The Trussell family owned Billesley AND Bilton Hall at Rugby [Barrell's article on Bilton Hall is reprinted in *S.I.* vol II, article at pp 355-369, color picture facing p 359; engraving and drawing at pp 367 and 368]. Billesley went to one Trussell heir and Bilton Hall went to Elizabeth Trussell on her marriage to the 15th Earl of Oxford. In 1985 Bilton Hall was a run down apartment house in danger of being demolished. One tenant invited us in and showed us the interior. Go to the grounds back of Bilton Hall and note the slope down — in Oxford's time the estate continued down to the River Avon. There is a star design above the main entrance to Bilton Hall, but not the 5 pointed star of the deVeres; more a Star of David. The original gates were removed long ago, and are, we were told, at one of the Cambridge colleges.

Barrell suggested that "Jack of Rugby" in *Merry Wives* alludes to John deVere, 15th Earl of Oxford, who acquired Bilton Hall by marriage to Elizabeth Trussell. That suggestion makes sound sense to Oxfordians — to Stratfordians the name in the play is meaningless. Their loss!

Across the road from the front of Bilton Hall one finds the lovely Addison's Cottage built by the Countess of Warwick for her husband Joseph Addison as his private hide-a-way. We became friends with a physician and his wife who owned the cottage, had tea with them on visits, and corresponded with them until their deaths.

COVENTRY [12 miles west of Rugby on A428] — The modern deVere Hotel was built in the block adjacent to the ruins of the bombed cathedral. This hotel was part of a deVere Hotel chain that started with the deVere Hotel at Kensington, London. We understand these hotels have been sold to another chain. When we were last in Coventry in 1982, the deVere Hotel used dishes with the Bolbeck design — laurel wreath and lion (without the spear). We purchased plates, cups, soup bowls, etc and matching crystal. The Bolbeck family once owned property in the Oxford and Coventry area. The lion of the Bolbeck shield does not hold a spear. Fairbain's *Book of Crests* shows the lion of the Bolbeck crest (a separate item from the shield) holding a broken spear. Query: When was the broken spear added? Research needed here!

Alas! We couldn't follow instructions to find Lady Godiva's statue [which IS located in Coventry]. One would think the deVere Hotel would have brochures to guide guests from the Hotel to that famous statue. We recommend dinner, lunch or tea at the Hotel; a must is to view ruins of the old Coventry Cathedral which was fire bombed by Germans in early WWII, AND th new, beautiful replacement Cathedral; both are adjacent to the deVere Hotel.

Coventry was one of the provincial towns where Oxford's company of actors played regularl for five consecutive years, 1581-1585. From the late 1400s Coventry had been famous for the religious and mystery plays presented there. During the time of Queen Elizabeth Coventry was one of the most popular towns for touring actors [*HASP*, 610]. The ancient plays were long associated with the Stanley Family, Earls of Derby. See Dr Cecil Cragg's translation of Abel Lefranc's book on *The Masques of WILLIAM Shakespeare*.

31 & 32. BURGHLEY HOUSE — Closed in off-season. Burghley House, built by Burghley, is owned by the Marquis of Exeter, descendant of Cecil's oldest son Thomas. When Burghley first showed Burghley House to Queen Elizabeth, she [reportedly] marveled at what "Burghley's brain and my money can do." Burghley is not buried at Westminster but in St. Martin's Church at Stamford. (There are two churches on the thoroughfare and it is easy to select the wrong one.) Burghley's tomb is a very tall structure topped with his effigy. It is surrounded by a high iron "fence" which makes it difficult to take photographs. Thanks to Jane Roe's ingenuity and gift for accomplishing the impossible, we were able to get marvelous transparencies. On our last visit to the Burghley tomb and the Church, we found a very old woman seated in the church. She seemed to be a watchman — but didn't object when we took pictures.

33. BLAIR ATHOL [Scotland] — Closed in off-season. See *S.I.* vol I, p xli-ii. If a castle can be described as "adorable" Blair Athol, with its stunning all white exterior and fairy-land appearance, is indeed "adorable." This is the seat of his Grace the Duke of Athol — the only Englishman permitted to maintain his own private army. The portrait of Oxford's daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Derby [See *S.I.* vol II, facing p 178], hangs in the great stairwell. (His Grace most generously had carpenters remove this portrait from the stairwell where it cannot be properly photographed — and placed for the professional photographer we employed to get the excellent photograph that appears in S.I. vol II facing p 178.) Portraits of Lady Elizabeth's descendants by William Stanley, Earl of Derby, cover the walls at Blair Athol. Many rooms have numerous family portraits. At the entry to each room a chart is [or was in the 1970s] posted identifying the sitters in each portrait, and giving the family lineage BEGINNING with the 17th Earl of Oxford. Among the portraits are those of Elizabeth deVere's son James Stanley, "The Great Earl of Derby" and his wife Charlotte, granddaughter of the Prince of Orange — and

their daughter Henrietta who married Lord Wentworth — leading us to the "Ashbourne Portrait of Shakespeare." On that more anon. [See C W Barrell's article in *Scientific America*, 1940.]

The small village of Blair Athol retains its railroad station simply because of the Duke of Athol's position in the House of Lords.

34. GLAMIS CASTLE [Scotland] — Closed in off-season. See *HASP* facing p 855. The guided tour takes you to historic places in the castle which are connected to Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. See portrait of the young Queen Mary of Scots.

BOSWORTH BATTLEFIELD Closed in off season. Visitor Center & Country Park about 10 miles West of Leicester—follow road signs off A447, A444, A5 and B585 in vicinity of Market Bosworth and/or Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire: Enquiries: Market Bosworth ☎ (0455) 290429. At the Battle of Bosworth Field Henry Tudor defeated Richard III [in 1485] to become Henry VII. When the Tourist Center is open, Olivier's *Richard III* is shown. This isn't the best use of time — you can buy that video in the USA and view it at home. Many interesting and worthwhile exhibits. Signs guide one over the battlefield; the 13th Earl of Oxford's role in the battle is evident. The Richard III Society had much to do with restoring Richard III to a more historically correct place in history. If Oxfordians persevere we will prevail in restoring Oxford to his rightful place as Shakespeare. But the Ricardians have much still to learn about historical frauds, inaccuracies and closed minds. Several years ago Ruth (then a member of the Richard III Society) submitted a paper to that Society's Newsletter — on why "Shakespeare" treated Richard so unkindly. It is quite understandable if the 17th Earl of Oxford was the dramatist, because his collateral ancestor and antecedent in the Earldom of Oxford — the 13th Earl — played such a predominant role in putting Henry on the throne. Ruth's paper was promptly returned with these few words "This is only of peripheral interest to us."

ROCHESTER and GRAVESEND — See *S.I.* vol II fn p 82, and at vol II p 176. Between Rochester and Gravesend, about 20 miles east of Greenwich on A226 is the site of the escapade where Lord Oxford's men held up Faunt and Wooten, Exchequer men under Cecil (Burghley), and relieved them of £1000 — the exact location, situation and sum of money involving Prince Hal, Fallstaff and companions. The account of this escapade is found in the early drama *Famous Victories of Henry V* and in *I Henry IV* [*HASP* pp 9-14, and 680-1 with photos of the A226 facing p 680 of *HASP*]. Gravesend, a main point of arrival and departure for travelers, was closely watched by agents and spies — everyone's spies — Cecil's, Walsingham's, as well as those of foreign governments. (See RLM's updated edition of Capt. B. M. Ward's "Famous Victories: It's Place in English Dramatic Literature.")

Have a good trip!

Yours for E.Ver (Edward deVere),

. . . . . Ruth Loyd Miller & Minos D Miller Jr